Bahrain Government receives 50% of the profits of the oil industry. 652
The Eastern Bank, since it was established in 1919, has served as the State's Treasury and a Budget is published every year showing the revenue and expenditure of the State.

The Customs Directorate is in the centre of the Manama sea front 651
and there are subsidiary offices in Muharraq Town, at the Airport 439
and at Sitra. All goods of any kind which are imported or exported 504
must pass through the customs. The Customs Pier at Manama, which was originally built in 1917, has frequently been lengthened and enlarged and now extends for a quarter of a mile out to sea. Owing to shallow water, vessels in the Manama harbour have to anchor some three miles from the shore and passengers and cargo are conveyed to and from the steamers by launches, barges and sailing dhows. The port and storage facilities in Bahrain are better than elsewhere in the Gulf and importers are allowed to retain their goods in the customs premises for ninety days before re-exporting them. There are usually about 90-100 sailing vessels and launches alongside and anchored off the pier, these come from other Gulf ports, from the west coast of India and from the Red Sea. Walking down the customs pier one sees many interesting types of vessels and sea-faring Arabs from all parts of the Gulf and beyond it.

On the west of the entrance to the Pier is the Passport Office. 486
Passport Officials go aboard all passenger vessels and are present at the Airport when aircraft arrive. Bahrain has had its own passports since 1929.

On the south side of the Square, which has a little garden in the 344
centre of it, is the "Bab al-Bahrain," the Gateway of Bahrain, consisting of two large blocks of office buildings with an archway in the centre. On the south side of the western block there is a fine old Arab door and on the balconies of the buildings as well as around the garden in the Square there are cement panels containing Arabesque patterns copied from old buildings in Bahrain.

The Bab al-Bahrain contains the finance and accounts department 344
where all payments to the Government for electricity, water, etc., etc., 655 ●
are made, the Land Department which deals with sales and registration 423
of property and questions about boundaries and ownership of land, the registration of sales being compulsory, and several other government offices. His Highness has a reception room overlooking the 643
square on the first floor of the building where he sits on Wednesday mornings. Here he receives any visitors who wish to call on him and sees people who present petitions. On Monday mornings he visits the Municipal Buildings at Muharraq where he holds a similar reception.

East of the Customs, on the sea front, is the Law Courts Building 692
which contains a number of different courts including religious courts presided over by the Qadis of the Sunni and Shia sects. Certain foreigners, including British, Americans, Pakistanis and Indians are under the judicial authority of H.B.M.'s Political Agent. In mixed

517 and coffee-shops. This activity continues until about eleven o'clock especially in the summer when it is pleasanter to be out in the open air than indoors.

377 Manama is supplied with electric light from the Government Power
●655 House, situated on the point at the north-east end of Manama. The
365 town water supply, also a Government concern, comes from artesian
312 wells in what used to be the Municipal Garden from where it is pumped into large tanks high above Manama and from there distributed by mains to all parts of the town and to numerous drinking fountains and public baths. This water system, which was installed by Holloway Bros., was completed in 1949, before this the water came from private and public artesian wells and was distributed by water carriers.

QASARI

491 It is logical in describing Bahrain to leave Manama by the main road, Awal Road, but a more interesting drive can be taken by following the 2nd class road which branches off from Awal Road beyond the
361 Mental Hospital. After passing through a number of villages of
312 comparatively little interest the road comes to a shaded lane bordered on one side by a lake. This is Ain al-Qasari, whose pool, although
529 more extensive than that at Adari, is shallow and therefore unsuitable for swimming. Here there is a garden and a pleasant little house overlooking the pool, admittance to which is free, which is much frequented by picnicers. In the pool there are fish, some of which are as much as eighteen inches in length, as well as turtles. These are so accustomed to visitors that when people walk along the edge of the water or sit in the house, they swim lazily to the surface, waiting to be thrown pieces of bread or food. In a country consisting mostly of desert, and where a small and dirty pool usually constitutes the local water supply, the attractive appearance of Ain al-Qasari, particularly at sunset, is very agreeable.

296 There are in fact two springs called Qasari, the second, situated on Awal Road, is better known by the name of the "Dhobis Pool" on account of the large numbers of Indian washermen who mercilessly beat the dirty clothes on slabs of rock, and when they have finished hang them out to dry in long lines by the side of the road. It is a not unusual sight to round a corner of the road and to see before one lines of clothes, billowing in the breeze like wind-socks, and the frantic activity of the dhobis standing in the water in an odd array of clothing attempting to finish their task and dry the laundry before the sun sets.

BILAD AL-QADIM

361 A short way beyond Ain al-Qasari is Bilad al-Qadim, literally "The Old Town," formerly the capital of Bahrain, which lies between the Suq al-Khamis Mosque, whose twin minarets are a landmark for navigators, and the Khor Mukhtar inlet on the east coast. Bilad al-Qadim can also be approached from Awal Road opposite the Suq

visa either directly to the Bahrain Government or to the nearest British Consulate which will, after reference to the Bahrain Government, accept or reject the application on the latter's behalf. Passengers arriving in Bahrain without visas are likely to find themselves on the next plane outward bound. 486

Travellers from Bahrain who require visas for other countries must apply for them to H.B.M.'s Political Agency. In some cases the Agency is able to issue these visas on behalf of the foreign countries, but in the case of others it will be found necessary to apply for visas directly to the nearest consulate of the country concerned. H.B.M's Political Agency are in a position to inform prospective travellers about the latest regulations on this subject.

TAXES

There is no income tax in Bahrain, but for owners of houses and other premises within the Municipal areas of Manama, Muharraq, Hedd and Rifaa there is a small Municipal tax. 651

WATER AND ELECTRICITY

Within the Municipal area of Manama both water and electricity is provided by the State. 312 377

Within the Municipal area of Muharraq electricity only is provided by the State. 655

Rates for these amenities are as follows :—

Electricity.

First 50 units per month, 4 *annas* per unit.
Next 200 units per month, 3 *annas* per unit.
Over 250 units per month, 2 *annas* per unit.
Meter rent 8 *annas* per month.
Minimum charge *Rs.*1 or 4 units per month.

Water.

1,000 gallons *Rs.*1 / 14.
Meter rent, 8 annas per month.
Minimum charge, *Rs.*1 / 14 per month.

CURRENCY

Local currency in use in Bahrain at the time of writing is the Indian Rupee, worth, at the current rate of exchange, 1 6d. 436

Coinage is as follows :—

12 pice make 1 anna.
4 pies make 1 anna.
16 annas make 1 rupee.

The following coins and notes are in circulation :—

1 pice (1/12 anna)	copper	1 rupee	nickel and note
1 pie (¼ anna)	copper	2 rupees	note
1 anna	nickel and brass	5 rupees	note
2 annas	nickel and brass	10 rupees	note
4 annas	nickel	100 rupees	note
8 annas	nickel		

262 439 Over the past three years the Government has subsidised the price of meat and dates to the extent of approximately £70,000 -, sugar costing from £6 to £7 10s. has been sold to importers of livestock and dates at £3 15s. per bag.

656 That this policy has been wise is shown in the figures of imports of livestock during Ramadhan and Shawal 1372, as under :

Ramadhan 1372 :	Cattle	1019	head
	Sheep and Goats ..	13327	"
Shawal, 1372	Cattle	526	"
	Sheep and Goats ..	10914	"

The retail prices to the public of beef, mutton, and goat meat in Bahrain are very much cheaper, by half at least, than in the neighbouring countries of Saudi Arabia and Kuweit.

Fish supplies were more plentiful than in the previous year, with prices again well below neighbouring states :

Imports of consumer goods increased during the year, and there are signs of over-stocking of certain commodities, particularly piece goods, flour, tea and motor cars.

During the year it was noticed there was a downward trend in the price of certain commodities such as timber, iron bars, windows, joists and muraba wood.

Large supplies of fresh fruits arrived in Bahrain from Lebanon, Persia, Australia, America and India, during the year with prices considerably lower than in the previous year.

Although the Government ended rationing during the year, it still maintains a price control on such essential commodities as meat, fish, rice, sugar, flour, wheat, tea and coffee.

STATE ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

(Report by Mr. D. Brammer, Assoc.I.E.E., M.A.S.E.E., State Engineer)

The Electricity Undertaking

377 **The Power Station.** A new 750 K.W. Generating Set was completed and put into commission on 10th Ramadhan, increasing the total installed capacity of the station to 3,750 K.W.

● 655 471 Units generated amounted to 10,58,560, an increase of 28 per cent. on the previous year and the electricity supply to the public was maintained without any major interruption.

A notable achievement was the reduction in transmission losses from 13.25 per cent. to 6.26 per cent., a saving of some 360,000 units.

Mains Department. The four skilled linesmen who were recruited in India last year were discharged in Dhul Haj, 1372. Their work had become most unsatisfactory. The work of renewal and maintenance proceeded satisfactorily but the rate of connection of new consumers is still far too low and further efforts are now being made to recruit skilled staff in order to speed up this work.

A new underground H.T. cable was laid from the Power Station to "C" Sub-station and the H.T. overhead line between Muharraq Town and the Royal Air Force Station was re-erected and its capacity doubled.

[365] The H.T. underground cable around Muharraq Town was completed giving an extra supply of 320 k.w. to districts which had never before had an electricity supply, and some two miles of L.T. distribution were erected in the town, together with street lights.

4: Bahrain G-5 (no date) 1953 MZ2 Bahrain MZ2

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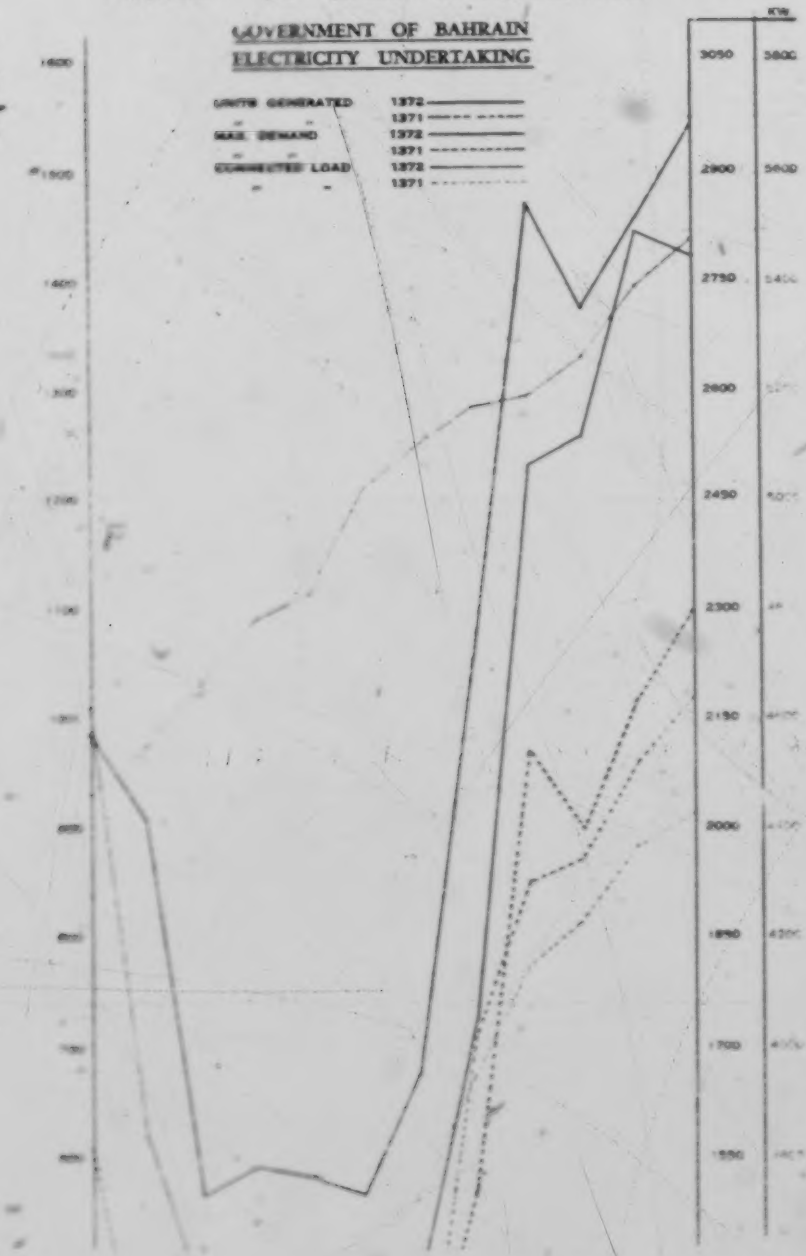
● 655



[facing page 62 Top]

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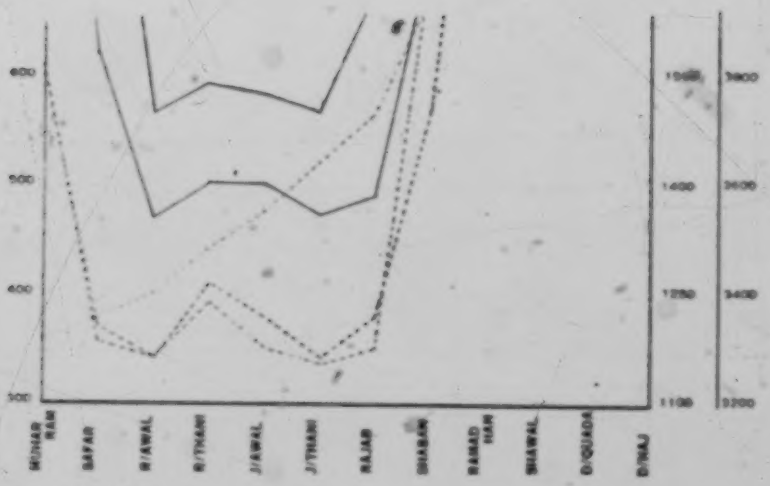

[facing page 62 Bottom]

377 In Manama, Feeder Pillars were erected in various positions about the town and larger transformers installed in many sub-stations to deal with growing loads while larger sized overhead lines were erected in the Al Hadrami Section, Palace Road, Shaikh Daij Road and Shaikh Road. New L.T. Distribution lines were erected in the Quarantine Area and underground cables were laid along Prior Road, Sea Road and Jufair Road. The total capacity of the sub-stations is now 4225 k.v.a. ; 170 new street lamps were erected in various districts and 889 new consumers were connected bringing the total number of consumers to 4514.

The total additional load connected was 1051 k.w.

377 655 **Meter and Consumers Department.** The growth and importance of this Department necessitated an extension to the present premises. The new premises were occupied in Shawal and they consist of two floors with the following accommodation.

(1) Meter Testing and Repairing Room ; (2) Stores for Meters and Meter spares. (3) Office for Installations Staff ; (4) Office for Meter Readers.

In Shawal the meter readers were transferred from the Accounts Department and their supervision and the checking of their work is now the responsibility of the Meter Department. This move should ultimately improve the efficiency of meter reading and accounting.

During the year 1,318 meters were repaired and tested, 1,035 were issued and 57 removed from various premises due to reconstruction, etc. ; 31 consumers complained of excessive electricity consumption and their meters were tested—only ten were found to be inaccurate. Two cases of theft of electrical energy were reported to the Police. 1,385 applications for new electricity supplies were received and at the year-end some 2,266 were still outstanding.

Wiring, Sales and Services Department. Electrical Installation work for the following premises was carried out during the year :—

Government Flats, No. 2 Block, Awal Road, Manama.
Government Flats, Sea Road, Muharraq.
Technical School, Manama (additional).
Workers' Houses, Manama.
Tifa Station, Manama.
Dispensary, Muharraq.
Flats over Technical School, Manama.
Government Hospital, Manama (Residence), (additional).
Kindergarten School, Muharraq.
Offices over Government Shops, Barret Road, Manama.
Police Family Quarters, Manama.
Government Transport Petrol Filling Station.
Adviserate, Manama (additional).
Public Works Department, Manama (additional).
Power House, Manama (additional).
H.H. Palace, Quadabiya (additional).
Food Office, Customs, Manama (additional).
New Clerks' Office, Customs, Manama (additional).
Private Male Wards (First Floor) Government Hospital, Manama.
State Engineer's Office and Workshop, Extension, Manama (additional).
Pathological Laboratory, Government Hospital, Manama (additional).
Landing Clerk's Office, Customs, Manama (additional).
Government Hospital, Manama (additional).
Tifa Station, Manama (additional).
A. Kasim's Residence, Government Hospital, Manama (additional).
Dilmun House, Sea Road, Manama (additional).
Government Coffee Shop, Awal Road, Manama (additional).
Shaikh Ebrahim's House, Quadabiya (additional).
Assistant Electrical Engineer's Residence, Belgrave Road, Manama (additional).
Adviserate Office, Manama (additional).
Government Workshop, Manama (additional).
Police Fort Office, Manama (additional).
Police Station, Manama (additional).
H.H. New Palace, Quadabiya.
Government Flats, Quadabiya.
Customs Sheds, Manama.

7 [AD 1952-53 -- Analysis]

Six Wiring Contractors' Licences were issued to local merchants bringing the total to 31. Licences were also issued to 12 additional wiremen who had been successful in passing the Department's tests.

Future Prospects. When the 750 k.w. Generating Set, now being installed, is put into commission the present Power Station will have reached its full capacity and no further machines will be installed there.

The new scheme, whereby natural gas will be used to generate electric power, is scheduled to commence operating from a new Power Station, situated near the R.N. Wireless Station, Jufair, during the summer of 1373. Initially this station will contain four 1,000 k.w. Gas Engine Generating Sets. The first two of these will operate as Diesel Generating Sets for some twelve months until the natural gas is available from the oil-field.

The Contracting Engineers for this scheme are Messrs. D. and C. and William Press who, at the end of the year had commenced preparing the site for the new Power Station. The project includes for the distribution of ample supplies of electricity to all parts of Bahrain and it is expected that the initial stages will be completed in some two and a half years time.

The distribution of domestic gas is also being considered as a long-term policy.

Workshops Department. This Department continued to carry out new work and repairs for all Departments of the Government and many private jobs were undertaken for local firms.

Work for the Government produced a revenue of Rs. 22,310, while private jobs produced Rs. 15,822, showing an overall loss of Rs. 2,218.

Transport Department. There was an increase of 25 per cent. over the previous year of the total number of vehicles, mechanical plant, etc., operated by Government Departments and to cope with this increase the Transport Department continued to expand.

A Petrol Filling Station was constructed by Public Works Department and opened on the 8th Shawal, 1372, for the issue of Petrol, Oil, Air and Water. All Government vehicles now draw from this point.

Eight lock-up garages for the storage of spare vehicles were constructed and a heavy duty vehicle lift, capable of lifting vehicles weighing up to eight tons, was installed in the main shed.

The total number of vehicles on charge at the end of the year is :

(*a*) Load-carrying vehicles (Trucks)	31
(*b*) Buses, Station Wagons, etc.	13
(*c*) Pick-ups	15
(*d*) Saloon Cars	25
(*e*) Land Rovers	19
(*f*) Motor Cycles	23
	126

The total number of Launches, Mechanical Plant, Machinery, etc., on charge at end of the year	41
Vehicles written off as being beyond economical repair	10
The total number of new vehicles ordered was	33
The total number of new vehicles received was	38
The total number of service operations carried out on vehicles during the year was	3024
The total number of repair jobs, both major and minor, carried out on vehicles, machinery, etc., was	5887

GOVERNMENT OF BAHRAIN—ELECTRICITY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Statement of Energy Sold, etc., for the Year Ending 30th Dilhaja, 1372

Total Units Generated	UNITS SOLD			Units used at Power Station	Units accounted for	Units lost in Transmission and Transformation	Kilowatts for Public Lighting	Total Kilowatts connected	Total Kilowatts Power Station capacity	Total Kilowatts Maximum Demand on Power Station	Total No. of Street Lamps	Total No. of Consumers
	By Meter for all purposes	For Public Lighting	Total									
10,585,560	9,503,927	146,411	9,650,338	298,409	9,948,746	636,814	55	5,497	3,750	2,965	530	4,514

MAINS AND TRANSFORMER LOSSES = 6.26 PER CENT.

G-2 (no date) 1951 M22 Bahrain M22-

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4: Bahrain G-5 (to date) 1955 M22 Bahrain M22

BAHRAIN ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 1st JANUARY, 1954

Liabilities				Assets			
CAPITAL ACCOUNT :				**PLANT AND MACHINERY :**			
Bahrain Government		60,50,000	0 0	*Generation Section :*			
				Power House and Buildings	7,96,609 0 1		
SUNDRY CREDITORS :				Power House Equipment	75,472 1 7		
Bahrain Government	32,077 0 9			Oil Tank	3,180 14 0		
Bahrain Petroleum Co.	47,437 8 0			Oil Filter	7,683 2 2		
		79,514	8 9	Water Distillation Plant	94,854 13 8		
RESERVES :				Cooling Tower Equipment	60,709 9 1		
Depreciation Reserve	7,61,090 7 6			Engine Set No. 4	93,082 2 1		
Operating Reserve	4,89,748 11 11			Engine Set No. 5	1,47,167 4 1		
Reserve for Bad Debts	12,774 0 0			Engine Set No. 6	1,46,307 0 1		
		12,63,613	3 5	Engine Sets Nos. 7 and 8	3,61,569 6 9		
Consumers Dr.		1,01,432	10 0	Engine Set No. 9	3,17,731 4 2		
				Engine Set No. 10	2,49,770 13 9		
				Engine Sets Nos. 11 and 12	6,60,086 1 0		
						30,14,223 8 8	
				Distribution Section :			
				Feeders, Sub-Stations, Switchgear and Distribution Lines	21,05,326 3 6		
				Meters	2,73,723 13 3		
						23,79,050 0 9	
				MOTOR VEHICLES		66,250 0 0	
							54,59,523 9 5
				GENERAL STOCK :			
				Stock on hand	14,17,720 6 8		
				Stock in transit	1,24,199 5 6		
							15,41,919 12 2
				SUNDRY DEBTORS :			
				Energy Debtors	1,99,111 4 0		
				Service Debtors	6,243 0 0		
				Wiring Debtors	50,129 6 0		
							2,55,483 10 0
				CASH IN HAND :			
				Imprest Account	8,000 0 0		
				Eastern Bank (Current Account)	1,28,200 12 7		
				Eastern Bank (Con. Dep.)	1,01,432 10 0		
							2,37,633 6 7
		Rs. 74,94,560	6 2			Rs. 74,94,560	6 2

LUS
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BAHRAIN ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

SUB-DIVIDED RECAPITULATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR 1372 AND PERIOD ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951

ELECTRICAL SECTION — Expenditure				Receipts			
Generation				*Revenue*			
Materials, Maintenance and Repairs	5,17,173	0 11		Sales of energy and rental of Meters			17,44,522 6 0
Establishment Costs	2,26,764	14 7					
Insurance	23,095	12 0					
Depreciation — Power House and Buildings	10,513	0 0					
Power House Equipment	3,774	0 0					
Oil Tank	80	0 0					
Oil Filters	480	0 0					
Water Distillation Plant	5,928	0 0					
Cooling Tower and Equipment	6,070	0 0					
Engine Set No. 6	7,757	0 0					
Engine Set No. 5	12,264	0 0					
Engine Set No. 6	9,166	0 0					
Engine Sets Nos. 7 and 8	22,900	0 0					
Engine Set No. 9	19,090	0 0					
Engine Set No. 10	23,615	0 0					
Engine Sets Nos. 11 and 12	40,316	0 0					
			9,28,229 1 1				
Distribution							
Materials, Maintenance and Repairs	1,08,852	6 10					
Establishment Costs	2,06,683	11 1					
Depreciation — Feeders, Sub-Stations, Switchgears and Lines	1,07,266	0 0					
			4,22,782 1 11				
Meters							
Maintenance and Repairs	6,032	2 0					
Establishment Costs	43,332	9 0					
Depreciation	13,686	0 0					
			63,050 11 0				
NETT PROFIT			3,30,360 6 0				
		Rs.	17,44,522 6 0			Rs.	17,44,522 6 0

WIRING AND MISCELLANEOUS JOBS							
Materials	3,37,315	0 6		*Revenue*			
Establishment Costs	60,839	5 9		Wiring, Sundry Sales and Sundry Jobs			3,30,221 6 0
			3,98,056 6 3	Service			39,883 12 0
NETT PROFIT			13,236 13 9				
		Rs.	4,11,293 4 0			Rs.	4,11,293 4 0

RECAPITULATION						
NETT PROFIT — Added to Operating Reserve		3,43,697 3 9	NETT PROFIT — Electrical Section			3,30,360 6 0
			NETT PROFIT — Wiring Section			13,236 13 9
	Rs.	3,43,697 3 9			Rs.	3,43,697 3 9

GENERAL

648 **Distinguished Visitors.** Among the many notable persons who visited Bahrain during the year were H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent and H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, who were on their way to the Far East. H.H. Shaikh Abdulla As Salim, Ruler of Kuwait paid his usual visit to the country; H.E. Ghulam Mohammed, Governor General of Pakistan, stayed for a night on his way to South Arabia. Other visitors were H.E. Dr. Mohammed Fadhel Al Jamali, Prime Minister of Iraq; Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck; His Eminence Jirgis Daoud Kandila, Metropolitan of the Syrian Catholic Church; a group of British Members of Parliament; numerous rulers of the Shaikhdoms of the Trucial Coast; foreign diplomats; journalists of many nationalities and senior British and American Army, Navy and Air Force Officers.

Coronation of King Faisal. H.E. Shaikh Isa, the eldest son of His Highness, represented his father at the coronation in Baghdad in June of H.M. King Faisal II. He was accompanied by several of his relations. The Bahrain delegation travelled to and from Baghdad by air.

● 655 **Postage Stamps.** A Bahrain 1½ Anna stamp, for internal postage, bearing a portrait of His Highness Shaikh Sulman, was brought into circulation during the year. Some progress was made in the process of the Government gradually taking over the administration of the postal services.

000 **"Caltex Bahrain."** The new oil tanker, *Caltex Bahrain*, was launched in December, in England. The launching ceremony was performed by Lady Belgrave.

471 274 **Pepsi Cola Factory.** Mr. Husain Ahmedi, a local merchant, built a factory on the south-west of Manama for making Pepsi Cola. This is the first enterprise of this type which has been undertaken in Bahrain.

423 656 **Stamped Paper and Title Deeds.** The Government adopted a new design of stamped paper, which is used for agreements, receipts, powers of attorney, etc. New forms were also introduced for title deeds.

717 **Anglican Church.** The building of an Anglican Church was completed on a site east of the Fort which was presented to the Anglican Community by His Highness Shaikh Sulman.

000 **Agriculture.** No report on agriculture has been included this year as Mr. J. Edmond, the Agricultural Officer, completed his period of contract with the Government and proceeded on leave, pending retirement, on 15th September, 1952.

Mr. Van Ollenbach was appointed Agricultural Officer and began his duties on 5th January, 1953.

HIS HIGHNESS SHAIKH SULMAN'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

648 His Highness Shaikh Sulman left Bahrain, by air, on 13th May and arrived back in his country on June 26th. His party consisted of his youngest son, Shaikh Mohammed bin Sulman, Sir Charles and Lady Belgrave, Mr. Husain Yateem and two secretaries.

He travelled by air to Beirut where he stayed for one night; by sea, in S.S. *Esperia*, to Venice where he stayed for three days; by train to Montreux, on the Lake of Geneva, where he spent four days, and on by train to Paris where he stayed for two nights. He reached London on May 28th.